

The Washington Times.

Published every day in the year.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE.

Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid:

Daily, one year, \$3.00

Sunday, one year, \$2.50

The Times pays postage on all copies mailed, except in the District of Columbia and to foreign countries.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

The Irish Land Act.

Bumps Up Against Rather a Formidable Obstruction.

The working of the Irish land act has encountered a formidable obstruction which promises to lessen the anticipated advantages very materially.

One of the aims of the measure was to accelerate land purchase by giving the bonus in the transaction to the seller of the estate for his personal benefit. It has been assumed on all hands, by Mr. Wyndham, who framed the act, as well as by others, that the act was so drawn as to accomplish this result. But a judicial interpretation of the act puts a different construction on it. Justice Ross has decided that the seller of an estate who has only a life interest in it cannot appropriate the bonus, but must invest it, with the rest of the purchase money, in trust securities for the benefit of his successors.

The practical result of this decision is that few vendors who are not absolute owners of their estates can sell them at any price which the tenants are likely to offer. On the vendor fall heavy immediate expenses which he cannot meet with the actual purchase money. If limited owners, who constitute a large proportion of Irish landlords, are to be enabled to sell, they must have the bonus. Justice Ross' decision has brought sales of this description to a standstill; and it is probable that an attempt will be made at the present session of parliament to pass a brief amending act, to remedy this defect. Probably also an attempt will be made to amend the act in other particulars, for it seems to be felt that in more than one respect the bill was crudely drawn, and contained defects which escaped notice in the haste with which it was pushed through. It will not be surprising if the attempt to remedy these defects results in a reopening of the general debate upon the settlement.

Corporal Punishment.

Chastisement of Children in the Public Schools Discussed in New York.

The subject of corporal punishment in the public schools has come up in New York. The "American," with its usual blatant humanitarianism, exclaims, "Whip a little child! Never!" And it comes down very hard upon the few persons who dare to write letters for its columns, suggesting that Solomon knew something about bringing up children, even if he never went to a school teachers' convention or read the modern yellow journal.

The teacher who finds it necessary to use the rod indiscriminately, or even frequently, has no business in the profession. The old-fashioned flogging schoolmaster, with his bundle of birches and his frown, has happily passed into oblivion. Even in the old days, however, there were born teachers who seldom or never whipped a child. But, unfortunately, the schools of the present day are so numerous, and their requirements so exacting, that there are not born teachers enough to go around, and some of the instructors have to be chosen from mere ordinary men and women, with talent enough for teaching to enable them to discharge their duties in the class-room, but not necessarily the rare talent for government which enables them to keep order without any sort of severity. Some of them, the ferule forbids, take to sarcasm and reproof, and of the two, the ferule is certainly preferable. The sarcastic teacher is likely to bear hardest on some timid, nervous, or stupid child, while the scapegrace rather enjoys being the objects of attention. Moreover, the ferule is a weapon which can be restricted to times when it is needed; the tongue is likely to be less controllable.

Most people have read that story by Josephine Dodge Daskam, about one Philip, who went to a kindergarten in the morning full of what his mother termed the old Nick, and who, by a certain mysterious process, was reduced to that state of mind in which he could with sincerity declare that his heart was God's little garden. However absurd it may be to the tender conscience of the yellow jour-

nalist—this idea of whipping a little child—there are times when a little child can act so like an imp of Satan that something besides moral suasion seems to be needed to restore the balance of things.

The outrageous manners of some modern children toward older people, the way in which they conduct themselves toward strangers, the perfectly preventable habits of carelessness, destructiveness, and ill-temper which some of them have, are evidence enough that the moral suasion regimen has its defects. There are some American children who remind one of the comment of a certain English traveler who encountered one of the species with its mother, who placidly observed:

"He's just like his father; if he makes up his mind he won't do anything, he won't."

The Briton wrote the incident down in his diary with this comment:

"As if he were one of the elemental forces of nature instead of a spankable brat."

Chinese Neutrality.

The Passivity of China, Theoretical and Actual.

The part which China may take in the present Eastern complication is at present largely an unknown quantity. Secretary Hay's prompt little note, requesting all the powers to help maintain a strict quarantine round the war-infected areas, has brought forth various results. The smaller powers, which have no direct interest in the business anyway, replied with alacrity that Secretary Hay could count on them. France is waiting to see what Russia will do.

Japan is ready to be good if Russia will, but does not intend to tie her hands by any promises while the Bear is still unhampered. Great Britain is, apparently, waiting to see which way the cat will jump.

There is very little doubt, however, that all the powers except possibly the two combatants will agree to Secretary Hay's plan. But there is a question as to China's attitude in the matter, which is not likely to be answered until it is all over, and China is the quantity in this problem.

The report that Japan has been sowing newspapers broadcast over the Chinese Empire, telling of her recent victory, is probably true. It is also fairly certain that she will spare no trouble in her efforts to commit China to at least a friendly attitude toward her. Moreover, Chinese statesmen have had ample time to see that the only hope of maintaining the independence of their country lies in some such maintenance of the principle, "Asia for the Asiaties," as Japan is now attempting. Otherwise, she will have to lie still and be exploited as the several powers may see fit, and her only safeguard against absolute dismemberment will lie in their mutual jealousy.

However strong the pro-Japanese feeling in China may be, it would nevertheless be a most risky thing for her to engage in any active support of the little island army. Such a course might strengthen the sentiment, which Russia is already carefully fostering in Europe, against a possible "Yellow Peril," and blind the eyes of the people of this country and some others to the fact that the only yellow peril which is worth any serious apprehension is a Chinese army controlled and officered by Russians, with China as a base of operations, a possibility which is by no means remote if Japan gets the worst of it in this war. Moreover, China is in no condition to resist such an attack as Russia could make upon her even now.

There is another possibility in the situation, however. It is that China, while not engaging in any overt acts of sympathy with Japan, may show her sympathy in all sorts of tacit ways. There are some four hundred millions of people in China, and the country would be exceedingly hard to watch for spies and Japanese agents if the Chinese happened not to want these agents to be caught. The tacit sympathy of China for Japan is, therefore, a very large factor in the problem, and one which cannot easily be disposed of by Russia.

The Aid of Working Women

Dr. Rainsford's Suggestion Meets Objection From One of Them.

Dr. Rainsford's idea that social intercourse should be promoted between working women and girls who have homes of their own and are better educated, housed and clothed, has caused more or less discussion, and the general consensus of opinion seems to be that it is one of those schemes which would be admirable if it could be carried out. One of the most sensible arguments along this line is written by a woman who is herself a worker, and has been "through the mill." She says that what working girls need is better pay, and then they will take

care of themselves socially. She advocates giving them the same pay as men for the same amount of work, and if they cannot earn this, filling their places with men.

This is really the only sensible point of view. Most of the evils which are said to arise from the employment of women outside the home are due to the fact that they are not on the same footing as men. They should be. They should receive pay for whatever work they do, precisely as if they were men. If they cannot do the work as well as men, they should lose their places, and be replaced by men at the same salary. This would drive out of the business world a great many women who ought not to be there, and would make things much easier for those who either are obliged to support themselves, or have talents which justify their undertaking a profession.

It is possible that some such action would also help to solve the servant question. As things are, many girls leave home to earn money in some business for a few years, until they marry, and for want of their help servants must be employed. Thus the demand for household service far exceeds the supply, and whatever dignity there is in household labor tends to disappear.

More important, however, is the effect which such action would have upon the business world. By eliminating from business all women except those who have a marked talent and ability for it, more positions would be open to men who wished to marry, and they would get better salaries. However, as human nature is at present constituted, employers will get labor as cheap as they can, and women will work, as men do, for what they can get. The woman who is not married, and whose father cannot earn a living for her without depriving the rest of the family of needed comfort, is going to work for herself if she is the right kind of woman. This combination of circumstances, sentiment, greed, and progress is not good for the labor market, the home, or anything else. It will probably settle itself, eventually, by the progress of women in the business world to a point where they will be getting as much as men, because they can demand it, but just now we are in a transition stage.

The war news arouses the fighting blood of our old friends Veritas, Justice, and Pro Bono Publico.

One of the sayings of Lincoln was that no grievance was a fit object for redress by a mob, and yet there are some people who would like to have us think that if Lincoln were alive now he would be heading a mob to burn people at the stake, just like any other good American.

It is rather hard on ambitious politicians to be pushed off the center of the stage by a mere foreign war.

The Russians are unanimously of the opinion that China ought not to be subjected to any japaing process.

The "World" is going to explain how the color red is responsible for all kinds of trouble. So is yellow, but it will take the "New York Evening Post" to explain that.

A mountain of soap is said to have been discovered in Nevada. Now, if that State only gets into hot water, she ought to be able to start a cleanliness trust.

A story comes from Atlanta to the effect that the Jews of America will take up a subscription to give the Japanese a battleship. It is kind of them, but at the rate things are happening now the war will be over before the ship can be built.

Honduras has started up a revolution, which is doubtless all that such a little country can do toward contributing to the safety of nations.

A learned authority says the Japanese intend to win by a series of dashes, which means, it is supposed, that they will make the dashes and the Russians will fill up the blanks with expressive language.

France seems not to have awakened to the fact that war is not made on the principles of Alphonse and Gaston.

The curious explosive sounds so frequently heard upon the street are not due to influenza, but to attempts to pronounce Japanese and Russian names.

BEIN' SICK.

Wuz you ever sick—a little. Just enough to scare your ma. Least, perhaps, you might get sicker—just enough to make yer pa. Come home early in the evenin'. Bringin' things fer you to eat—Apples and bananas, maybe. Or more 'n anything that's sweet?

I have. Gee! When I been skatin' All day long, an' catch a cold. An' come home at night a-coughin'. Then they all forget to send. Grandma, she runs after blankets. If she's quicker'n Sister Nell. An' they say: "Oh, dear! Now Bobby's Goin' to have another spell."

Ever have a spell? It's jolly. Just lie still while some one reads To you about kings an' giants. Minotaur an' chargin' steeds. Or, if you get cross an' ugly. You can yell an' fight an' kick. An' they don't say nothin' to you—Gee! It's jolly—bein' sick.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE PERSONAL SIDE

DISLIKED THE CARTOON.

When in the heat of the first McKinley campaign nearly every opposing newspaper and news agency was publishing caricatures of Senator Hanna, the Ohio Senator could not become reconciled to having his face distorted for political purposes.

He did not allow artists to know that their work was annoying him, but his friends knew Senator Hanna was brooding over the horrible pictures. He frequently discussed the cartoons with the members of his family and his confidential advisers. The political effect of the cartoons was not considered by him. His displeasure was personal, and he was constantly expressing his regret that he could not appear before the public in a more favorable light.

On one occasion when he was in Washington in that memorable campaign, he called for his mail at the Arlington and was handed a number of letters and a great cartoon, representing him as a horned beast, to which he was affixed. No address was written on the cartoon. After looking at it sorrowfully for a moment, Senator Hanna said:

"I think the postoffice might have spared me this."

HIS ARGUMENT WATERY.

Judge Bundy occupied the bench in the District branch of the Police Court on Tuesday, owing to Judge Kimball's absence. An adulteration milk case was called and the defendant appeared to be guilty; if all the evidence adduced was to be believed. Attorney Diggs, who represented the defendant, seeing that his client had been convicted, arose and announced his intention of raising a local point in favor of the defendant charged with adulterating milk. When he had concluded, Judge Bundy said, "That point is about as watery as the milk the defendant has been selling, and I shall impose a penalty. And so it was written and laid away in the archives of the Police Court."

WHERE A WITNESS LOSSES.

"These postal trials are an expensive business for me," remarked S. D. Carr, of the National Bank of Commerce of Toledo, on Friday. "I was summoned to Washington at the beginning of the trial and had to wait some time before I was called. Then I went home and was called back by the defense. I got permission to go home again. Now, here I am once more, summoned by the prosecution in rebuttal, and after making the trip I find I am to be put on the stand, the third time being made for nothing. I have spent between \$20 and \$30 so far on this trial and understand I am to be a witness in others. I will certainly be glad when it's all over."

PIES WON HIS VOTE.

Delegates to the woman suffrage convention assert that their theories have been read to a plain of reason, but in many, and the powerful, quarters, men are still unlikely to accept this view.

This is illustrated by a story which is told of Mrs. Evelyn H. Belden, of this city, wife of Capt. W. S. Belden, and formerly a resident of Sioux City, Iowa. Mrs. Belden was for years the foremost woman suffragist in Iowa, and is prominent in the deliberations of the suffragists now meeting here.

Upon her election to the presidency of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Belden had her name changed to the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association and banished all talk of downtrodden women and unjust men. Then the campaign of reason began. Mrs. Belden went to Des Moines and headed the movement to pass a woman's suffrage amendment to the Iowa Constitution, with great success and won many members of the body over to her cause without an appeal to the chivalry of mankind.

But Mrs. Belden received a terrible blow one day when a recent convert was asked him why he had agreed to support Mrs. Belden's bill.

"Well, to tell you the truth, I am doing it because I heard Mrs. Belden can make better mince pies than any other woman in Sioux City," was the reply.

KEMP'S DETECTIVE JOB.

"There must be something in the sleuth-like atmosphere of Police Headquarters to make a Hawkshaw of every man who breathes it," said Chief Clerk Arthur Kemp, of the Police Department, yesterday afternoon.

"You see," he explained, "we are in the midst of the revival of the police manual. This, of course, means a lot of work, which is the harder because of the accuracy involved, as each phrase must be just so."

My portion of the work is to take down, in shorthand, the various sections and paragraphs of these new rules for the guidance of the force, which notes I afterward transcribe for the printer.

"See this desk? Well, that is its normal condition, and you can well understand how easy it would be for me to destroy a paper I did not mean to."

"That is just what I did yesterday. When I went to transcribe my notes I was shy one important sheet of short-hand, which could not be replaced. It took but a moment's reflection to convince me that I had torn that sheet up. There was but one stunt open to me. The sheet was probably burned, but as a last resort I made a trip to the cellar, and there found a great pile of rubbish, dumpings from waste baskets, which was destined to go into the furnace whenever Joe, the janitor, got around to it. Into this pile I delved, up to my elbows, and in the corner of half an hour's picking, was rewarded by finding one torn scrap of the missing paper. To make a long story short, I patiently picked through that scrap heap until I found every part of the sheet, which I matched together, until I had the whole thing, as you see here. How is that for a Sherlock Holmes stunt?"

WILL VIEW THE WAR.

One of the young men of Washington, who will in all probability get to see something of the Russian-Japanese war at close range, is Earl Shaw, the son of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw. The young man, who has inherited much of his distinguished father's energy and activity, left San Francisco for the Far East a number of weeks ago. He sailed on the steamer Celtic and had time to reach the scene of the operations before war was begun. He is barely out of his teens, but his friends expect he will gain an experience in which many an older man would give much to share.

FACTIONS FIGHT FOR COMMITTEEMAN

District Democrats Quarrel to Be Further Aired.

ARGUMENTS TO BE MADE

National Subcommittee to Meet for Further Consideration of the Case.

The subcommittee of the Democratic National Committee appointed to determine the controversy among the District Democrats concerning the matter of a national committeeman for the District, will meet at the Shoreham on Tuesday to consider the case further, receive the briefs and affidavits which are ready to be submitted, and hear argument. Directly after the meeting of the national committee here last month the subcommittee met and began consideration of the case.

At that time the regular local organization, headed by James L. Norris, who is the candidate of the regulars for the position, and who has been endorsed by the Democratic Central Committee, and the six regular delegates to the Kansas City convention, was heard at some length and submitted a brief. Charles W. Slater, who represents the anti-Norris Democrats, asked for two or three weeks in which to prepare his own and procure affidavits. This request was granted, and the local Democracy has since been waiting for another meeting of the subcommittee.

Slater Is Ready.

Mr. Slater has procured his affidavits and prepared his brief for submission. It is understood the regulars will meet these with counter affidavits and an additional brief. The matter is in the hands of Senator Blackburn, who at the former hearings represented Mr. Norris, and presented his claims to membership upon the national committee. Upon the determination of the issue depends not only the position of the Democratic Central Committee, but also the matter of holding primaries for the election of delegates to a city convention, which will in turn choose six delegates and six alternates to represent the District in the St. Louis convention.

RECEIPTS OF TREASURY ARE INCREASING STEADILY

The Treasury balance for the current fiscal year at the close of business yesterday was \$2,311,821. February receipts continue to exceed the receipts for the same period a year ago.

Receipts yesterday were: Customs, \$194,947; Internal revenue, \$25,206; miscellaneous, \$14,857; expenditures, \$1,550,000.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN ON REPUBLICAN TICKET

Illinois Man Spoken of as Candidate for Vice President. Has Been Recipient of Political Honors.

Probably because last Friday was the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the name of his eldest son, the Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, has been suggested and added to the already long list of candidates for the Republican nomination for Vice President. Undoubtedly this suggestion, made in good faith and sincerity by Mr. Lincoln's friends, is wholly without the advice and consent of the man himself.

A man who has been the recipient of such high honors as Mr. Lincoln, and is now out of politics and in business, would scarce be expected to start out and seek to become the tail-end on the ticket with the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

Robert T. Lincoln was prominently mentioned for President—not for Vice President—when the present occupant of the White House was in his political swaddling clothes, when he was just entering politics as a member of the New York Legislature, and was little known to the country at large. Mr. Lincoln as War Secretary in President Arthur's Cabinet.

Two Cases Similar.

President Arthur had come into office under similar unhappy circumstances as enabled Mr. Roosevelt to reach the White House by reason of the assassin's bullet. He was, like Mr. Roosevelt, a candidate to succeed himself. There was very pronounced opposition to President Arthur within his own party, and he has been to President Roosevelt, and Mr. Lincoln's name was prominently mentioned, but his loyalty to his chief forbade him to allow the use of his name, much as he might have coveted the honor, and the nomination, of course, went to Mr. Blaine.

In President Harrison's Administration Mr. Lincoln was the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James. His name would no doubt add great strength to the ticket everywhere throughout the country, but perhaps more especially in Illinois, which is one of the States where the Democrats will put up a hard fight this fall.

Now and then, whenever time could be spared from the Presidential talk to mention the Vice Presidency, the intimation has been made that it would be well to look out for an Illinois man. Perhaps it might be well to keep a watchful eye upon the Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln as he may be the man referred to in these suggestions.

Black for Chairman.

Rumor has it that the Hon. Frank S. Black, ex-governor of New York, has been tentatively agreed upon by the Republican national leaders for the temporary chairmanship of the Republican convention, which is to meet in Chicago on June 21. The selection of Mr. Black for this honor, it is considered, is a wise political move. He has not been distinguished for his enthusiasm as Roosevelt heretofore, but like a great many other prominent Republicans, has fallen into line for the President, now that his nomination seems inevitable. The selection of Mr. Black, it is said, is calculated to have a tendency toward solidifying the Republicans of New York for the President.

Mr. Black's antagonism to the Presi-

SENATE PASSES MEASURE

Claim For Destruction of Personal Effects.

SAVED PUBLIC PROPERTY

Heroic Action of Army Officer Neglected Three Years by the Government and Congress.

The claim of Capt. James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., stationed at Washington Barracks, for \$1,142.75, the value of personal effects destroyed by a fire in 1901 in his quarters at Fort Hancock, N. J., has been approved by the Senate. A bill has been passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim.

Captain McIndoe is one of the best-known officers in the Engineer Corps of the army. He lost his personal effects in the Fort Hancock fire because of giving his whole attention to saving government property and disregarding his own. A coincidence in connection with the passage of the relief bill is that the fire occurred exactly three years ago today, February 13.

Officers Interested.

Army officers in Washington, though averse to making comment publicly, have regarded the McIndoe case with great interest because of the delay in paying the claim. There has been no disposition to the facts in the case, or of the sacrifice made by the officer to save government property in danger of destruction. But the claim was disallowed by the Auditor for the War Department on the ground that the loss of Captain McIndoe's personal property was not caused by an exigency of the military service.

The Senate passed the bill in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, but it failed of action in the House. In the present session a favorable report was again made on the bill, and now the matter will be considered by the House once more. According to the Senate report just made, Captain McIndoe ordered the men of his command to devote their attention to protecting nearby government buildings, in which valuable supplies were stored, and which were threatened by a high wind carrying sparks and embers.

Senator Platt's Views.

In commenting on the bill, Senator Platt of Connecticut said:

"The report shows this case peculiar in this respect, that the officer in charge devoted his attention to saving public buildings and neglected his own property, which he might have saved if he had not devoted his attention to government property."

In view of these facts, it is expected the bill will pass the House. In the opinion of several Senators, it is not wise or a patriotic plan to refuse reimbursement to any government servant who makes a personal sacrifice in the public interest. Captain McIndoe's three-year wait for relief by Congress has become generally known throughout the army.

JAPAN HAS SWEEP ALL BEFORE HER

One Week of War Disastrous for Russian Arms.

A GREAT BATTLE IS NEAR

Port Arthur May Be Occupied and Communication With Mainland Cut Off—Strength of Arms.

In few wars have events marched so rapidly as those which have marked the Russo-Japanese clash during the past week. Some military experts are of the opinion that the issue has already been settled in favor of Japan, while others insist that no clear idea can be gained of the relative strength of the two nations until their armies have met on land. Japan's superiority on the sea appears to have been established, but the vast horde of soldiers of the Czar are yet to be tried, and history has shown what indomitable fighters they are.

First Moves.

Last Friday week Russia's reply to Japan's note was telegraphed from St. Petersburg to Viceroy Alexieff at Port Arthur. Its tenor was evidently of an unsatisfactory nature, as the following day, after its receipt at Tokyo, Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, demanded his passports for several days. At had been in waiting for several days, and the same time the Czar sent peremptory orders to Baron de Rosen and his staff to leave Tokyo.

Naval Battle.

Then war actually broke out and in no uncertain fashion. On either Sunday or Monday—dispatches differ as to dates—four Japanese torpedo boats made a lightning dash at the Russian fleet at lighted Port Arthur. The torpedo boats were disabled. Three of the torpedo boats were sunk before they could escape. Masampho, the port on the Korean channel, was seized and occupied by its Japanese captors can scarcely be estimated. At the same time Japanese disguised as coolies blew up a portion of the Manchurian railroad, thereby cutting off Russian communication with Port Arthur.

Troops Landed.

On Monday a Japanese squadron of fifteen battleships and cruisers bombarded Port Arthur. One Russian battleship and three cruisers were disabled. During the two naval engagements the battleships Retvizan and Carevitch and the cruisers Pallada and Diana were torpedoed, and the battleship Poltava and the cruisers Askold and Novik were disabled by bombs.

On Wednesday it was reported that three transports, all merchant volunteers, carrying 2,000 Japanese troops, were captured by Russian ships, and the troops made prisoners of war. It was said that the Russian Baltic fleet had sailed for the Far East, but later this story was denied.

Advancing North.

On Thursday Japanese troops in large numbers were landed at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, without opposition, with the intention of occupying the Korean capital. The Russian prisoners were sent to Shanghai.

Yesterday the Japanese plan of campaign was indicated by the advance of troops toward the Yalu River. It was expected that there they would meet and engage the Russian land forces. The Japanese objective point was said to be Mukden. From thence the Japanese army hoped to proceed diagonally and cut off communication between Port Arthur and the mainland of Manchuria. The occupation of the city was expected to follow. A great battle seemed imminent.

Colombian Legation Practically Closed

State Department Will Communicate With Consul General in New York.

Hereafter the State Department will communicate with the Colombian consul general at New York concerning all matters affecting Colombia. Semi-official notice of this effect has been received at the State Department.

Although Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, is not known to have been formally recalled, the legation on N Street is practically closed, and Dr. Herran is in New York most of the time.

Serious political trouble in Colombia is supposed to be responsible for the neglect of its legation in this city. Even before the failure of the mission of General Reyes, the Colombian peace commissioner, Colombia seldom communicated with its legation here.

INFURIATED BULLDOG HOLDS UP A TRAIN

Woman Passenger's Pet Creates a Panic Near Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—A big brindbill bulldog held up a Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh passenger train at Orchard Park last evening. Incidentally the dog came near chewing up Charles Wilson, who was in charge of the baggage car. Today Wilson is suffering from nervous collapse.

The dog belonged to a woman passenger, who tied it, she supposed secretly, to a staple in the floor of the baggage car. The motion of the train angered the dog and it started after Wilson. The rope slipped, so that the dog was able to get within two feet of Wilson, who sought refuge in a corner of the car. Only a knot in the rope kept the dog from going farther.

At Orchard Park, when the train stopped, the baggage man's cries for aid were heard, but the dog held the entire crew at bay. No one dared to kill the animal, for fear of a damage suit, and it was only after the lapse of half an hour, when the dog's owner had been found, that the train was able to proceed.